1	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	130
Daman and Diu	112	2
Lakshadweep	32	15
Pondicherry	480	17
TOTAL	3,287,263	387216

Pollution in Yamuna

423. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of environmental pollution in the Yamuna river;

(b) whether it is a fact that Yamuna river got much dirtier recently when water plants had to be closed due to non-availability of power resulting inconsiderable increase of ammonia in its water;

(c) whether any action has been taken against power supply companies in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the water quality monitoring undertaken through independent institutions, the water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceeds the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 3.0 miligram per litre (mg/l) mainly due to enormous increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during lean period.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by Delhi Jal Board, the water treatment plants at Wazirabad and Chandrawal in Delhi, were shut down recently, due to high ammonia levels in Yamuna water. The problem of increase of ammonia in river water of Yamuna is not perennial. It occurs only due to sudden release of fresh water from Haryana (to meet the raw water demand for Delhi), that results in mixing of settled sludge in the river bed.

Losses due to inter-State movement of tuskers

424. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of wild tuskers from Karnataka crossing the borders of Goa and destroying agricultural crops have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) the number of such incidents reported to Government in the last two years;

(c) the quantum of damage caused on account of tuskers crossing Goa border in the last two years;

(d) whether Government has any scheme to compensate agriculturists in case of such damage to the crops;

(e) whether the State Government of Goa has been given financial assistance towards compensating the agriculture; and

(f) if so, the details of financial allocations made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (f) Yes sir. As reported by the State Government, 657 cases of crop depredation have taken place in the State since 2005-06. The scheme and rates of compensations for crop damages are notified and fixed by the respective State Governments. The Government of Goa has a scheme for the purpose which was last revised in the year 2008. No request or scheme has been received by the Ministry from the State Government seeking financial assistance under the Project Elephant Scheme and thus no financial assistance has been given to the State. However, as reported by the State, the claims are being settled from the State budget.

Rehabilitation of tigers in Sariska Tiger Reserve

†425. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tiger census, carried out by Wildlife Institute of India, in Central India has reported decline in the number of tigers in many tiger reserves;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to increase the number of tigers;

(c) whether Government proposes to rehabilitate the tigers in Sariska;

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for reintroduction of tigers in Sariska; and

(e) the status of the project sent by the State Government of Rajasthan for approval to the Central Government for rehabilitation of the tigers in Sariska?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As per the findings of the recent all India estimation of tiger using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details are at given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The recent assessment of tiger population is based on determining spatial occupancy of tigers throughout potential tiger forests and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework. This assessment is not comparable to the earlier total count

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.